State and National Honor.

It is as impessible to dissociate State and national honor as it is to dissociate public and private honor. It was a faultless proposition announced by Senator BEN. HILL, of Georgia, that the States (and he was speaking especially of the southern States) "are under every obligation of honor, as " well as interest, to stand by the national credit and pay the national debt to the "last farthing." No reflecting, sensible, and honest man can deny this proposition. Can any man, admitting its truth, deny that a southern State has any claim to relief from its public obligations on the ground of the acts of the Federal Government? Some of the forcible readjustors put in an apology for their conduct, based on this ground. Most assuredly the acknowledgment of our allegiance to the National Government deprives us of all claim to relief on the ground that it has wronged us. This plea is one utterly without justification. It is unworthy of men of loyalty to bonor and justice. The people of Virginia knew what of the Kanawa from its mouth to the mouth they were about. They took their resolu- of Scary creek, a tributary of the Kanawha, tion and marched like high-minded, honor- where it will strike the Chesapeake and able men, as they were, into war with their lives in their hands, determined to conquer or abide by the consequences of defeat. They were doomed to defeat, and they knew the consequences and showed their true manbood and noble natures by meeting them calmly and bravely. It is not only unreasonable but discreditable that such a Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and plea as that we hear-a plea that tends to other important towns on the lakes and the impair our national obligations and our Mississippi, while immediately in the vicinloyalty to the constitutional power should ity of Gallipolis are several towns, which be made

It is a phase of ultra readjustment that is hostile to our proper relations with the a rural population of density and thrift. Federal Government, and discreditable to manhood and integrity. It is a shame to us all that any respectable number of our citizens should seek to escape from the consequences of a conflict openly and squarely readjusters this is most idle and contemptible. The consequences come from our act. point and insure its early completion. We are obliged by force to submit, and we should all feel obliged by the moral and political obligations which follow the result of the war to maintain the most earnest and faithful allegiance to the Government which subdued the resistance and restored our relations to the republic. This precludes altowrong perpetrated by the Government which has reestablished its authority over and weak-hearted persons, altogether unworthy of respect or sympathy. Yes, we do owe entire allegiance to the

says, we are bound to stand by the national not this obligation bind us to do nothing them both prosperous and active. that will impair the national honor and credit? Will any man say that the repudiarelations to one another. Each is reprethe Federal Union. The dishonor of any to the community of States. It will surely the Middle States. excite regret and mortification with them all, and be greatly deprecated by every friend of our Government in the civilized world. No matter what the apology for the dishonor may be it must be deplored; but when that apology takes the shape of complaint against the Federal Government it carries with it alien sentiments and accusations of wrong towards that Government.

We have no earthly right to take such ground or assume such relation. We owe our debt for money obtained and expended for the public good. We can claim 'no relief because of a war which we brought on. Our own obligation requires us to pay it, and our allegiance to the national interests prohibits us from becoming dishonest defaulters, and thus impairing that standing and honor of the whole nation which we should feel bound to maintain.

We have had our griefs and wrongs, but they in no sense relieve us from our own obligations, nor from our constitutional and social obligations to the Government of the much criticised by our southern people for of course the steps must come down. The nation. The northern States have been their peculiarities, but it cannot be said that they have repudiated public pecuniary obligations. Their Puritanism has in this religations must become a trait of that Chiv- erty in the street is not in the municipality, alry we will none of it. We repudiate of the State alone represents the public at Mr. I counter as base.

The obligations of Virginia, viewed in reference to her national relations, assume a most solemn phase. For the sake of the State herself we pray God she may never pellee Chamberlaine to occupy by the steps be dishonored by forfeiting her public faith. But outside of this consideration, and in re- street in the city of Norfolk. There is nogard to her position in the national councils, we cannot see how her people could bear to see her representatives appear in those councils ever again after such a humiliation. When those representatives so to grant permission to Chambertaine to exappeared they would stand forth as the sponsors for a State who had pledged her honor at every hazard to pay debts she thorized obstruction of a public highway, clear that neither the resources of the canal failed to pay, and had retained possession and a nuisance which the corporate authoriof money that belonged to others, and which ties had a right to abate." she acquired under false pretenses.

have the first annual report of Colonel ing which projected into the street. But it THOMAS H. CARTER, Railroad Commissioner is contended by the learned counsel for the of the State of Virginia. It comprises a appellee in an argument of much ingenuity volume of 239 pages, and contains a great ought to have been awarded and perpetudeal of information that will interest the ated upon two grounds. First, because to business public, and will be of service to romove the steps to his building would nethe State. In glancing over it hurriedly cessitate the removal of the entire front wall our eyes fell upon this paragraph, which is very sound and practical:

ness of railroads is their chief support. extend his steps out upon the sidewalk, Through business, with rates fluctuating, the city, having through its representaand at times even unremunerative on ac- tives granted such permission, should now count of fierce competition, cannot alone be estopped from asserting its right to rebe reflied upon. Railroad companies should not forget that the State, exercising her power of sovereignty and appropriating private property and subordinating private property and subordinating private interests for public uses, confers on them exclusive and enduring franchises. It is a sufficient answer to the first cannot be denied that it ought to be the policy of Virginia railroads to be as liberal to the local traffic as a proper provision for safety to travel and accommodation to trade will allow. It is the true way out of their embarrasments. If the development along their lines—mineral, manufacturing, and agricultural—is not fostered and advanced by the lowest rates compatible with their means, their future to be the policy of virginia range agricultural—is not fostered and advanced by the lowest rates compatible with their means, their future more accompatible with their means, their future move them, particularly when such removal move them, particularly when such removal move them appropriating to title City Councils is an unjust discrimination, not general in its operation of the first each of the action of the City Councils is a sufficient answer to the first operation, but special, partial, and oppressive. It is a sufficient answer to the first operation to say that the resolution of the irrely of law is settled beyond the property and work in this railroad on the credit of this exclusive privilege. The State operation that as the credit of this exclusive privilege. The State is a unjust discrimination, not general in its end of in any General Assembly when a work is being completed and pushed formard in good faith. People have put their money has operation to the technical point that as the credit of this exclusive privilege. The State and the credit of this exclusive privilege. The State and the credit of this exclusive privilege. The State and the credit of this exclusive privilege. The State and the credit of this exclusive privilege. The State and the credit of this exclusive privilege. The s be relied upon. Railroad companies should move them, particularly when such removal

Gallipolis and Richmond.

A few days since there appeared in the Dispaich a letter from HENKING, ALLEMONY & Co., of Gallipelis, Obio, to Mesers. LEE. Sandon & Co., informing them that the rators; the officers are but the public agents Galilpolis, McArthur and Columbus railroad had become a "fixed fact." Work was being commenced along the whole line, Messrs. Henking, Allemony & Co. "will "be glad if August or September will her-"ald its completion." It would be a very creditable achievement even at that date.

Now, we beg our citizens of Richmondwho from long waiting have become slow to take in cheering news about anything-to look to their geography. Gallipolis is in Ohio upon the Ohio river, four miles below City Councils of Norfolk had no authority Point Pleasant, in West Virginia, which to dedicate to his use any portion of the stands at the mouth of the great Kanawha public street of the city. In acting upon river. The line of road now being built from Gallipolis via McArthur to Columbus, O., is exactly in the line to Chicago, and cannot visit that loss upon the city, but must will in its way intersect the routes that lead to all the great centres of the northwest. Now, then, if we are at Gallipolis we understand, low we may proceed by rail in the most expeditious manner to any of them.

Gallipolis may be said to be at the mouth of the Great Kanawha. The citizens of Gallipolis look to a railway along the valley Ohio railroad and form a junction with it. The distance from Gallipolis to the mouth of Scary, along the valley, is thirty-siz miles. With that short connecting line made, and the road from Gallipolis to Columbus finished, we have uninterrupted railway communication by the most direct route with and Clifton-Forge railroad from twenty together constitute an immense manufacturing community of many thousands, with

This line, then, is one that should be considered by our people as one of great importance to us. We invite attention to it, and assure our business-men that it opens to us a trade of great value and extent. waged by us with an understood pledge to They should watch it, and should lose no abide the result. Of all the pleas set up by opportunity that is offered to stimulate the legislation all it could constitutionally enterprise that will connect us with this

At this time we have reason to hope that no less than three other lines of communication between the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and the West will in no great while be constructed-viz. : The route via Ashland, Ironton, and Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, and thence to Cincinnati and Columgether any right to claim relief from alleged bus; second, the route via Greenup, Maysville, Ky., to Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, on the south side of the Ohio; and third, the long-projected line from Catlettsplanted, and our murmurs could not but be burg (or the Chesapeake and Ohio road) perly asked by this bill, which is founded regarded as the complaints of weak-minded via Mount Sterling and Lexington to Lou- in justice and fair dealing. Let us bear in isville, Ky. We think there are demands which are pressing hard upon these lines, and that the moment the times are befter Federal Government, and, as Senator Hill and confidence restored they will be built. We hope to live to see them all finished, interest and the national credit. And does and the commerce of Richmond through

But these three are western. The Gallipolis takes a nearly northern route tion of its public debt by a State does not from Scary along the Kanawha for thirtyaffect injuriously the national reputation? six miles, and appears to be a sort of rear Certainly not. The republic is composed guard of our western trade. It switches off of a combination of States coequal in their to encompass the important commerce that is directly in the northwestern line and to sented in the national councils and each is put it upon the way to a more genial latientitled to respect as a component part of tude and to the Central, the golden gate of the Chesapeake bay, for the exit and enone of them is prejudicial to a certain extent trance of the grand foreign commence of

Let us bear in mind Gallipolis.

THE PUBLIC OWN THE STREETS .- The Norfolk Virginian publishes in full an opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, giving the reasons of that tribunal for a very important decision which it has recently rendered in the case of the City of Norfolk vs. Chamberlaine. It concerns every town and city in the Commonwealth, and particularly Richmond, whose City Council has granted to a number of persons the privilege which the Court of Appeals decides no City Council anywhere can grant to anybody. -CHAMBERLAINE got permission of the City Council of Norfolk to build, and did build, the steps of a new house so as to extend over a part of the road is the property of the State, why, sidewalk. Neighbors objected. The City then, should this exclusive legislation be Council thereupon ordered the steps to be removed. CHAMBERLAINE obtained an injunction, and this was afterwards made perpetual. The case was taken to the Court next thirty years. of Appeals, which decided, as before stated. that the injunction should be dissolved, and

Court, inter alia, say : "Public streets are not the property of the municipality, or of the people of the municipality, but of the public at large. Then, he asked, had not these people, if they saw fit, the right to construct a stem spect put to shame southern Chivalry too The Legislature may, and generally does, of often for our satisfaction. And we are right, give the supervision and control of ready to say that if faitblessness to just ob- streets to the local authorities, but the propthat as counterfeit coin, to be nailed to the large, and it alone has full and paramount

authority over all public highways." "I am of opinion that the Select and Common Councils of the city of Norfolk had no authority to pass the resolution of the 27th of May, 1867, granting permission to the apof his building any portion of a public thing in the charter of the city or in any act of the Legislature authorizing the use of a public street for private convenience or

"The City Councils having no authority tend the steps of his building into the pub- James River and Kanawha Company should bidding it, such extension was an unau- control the railroad company. But it was

"I am, therefore, of opinion that under the charter and under the general law the City Councils had the right to order the re-RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT .- We moval of the steps from the appellee's buildand learning that the injunction in this case the railroad, if completed within twenty and involve irreparable damage to the whole structure; and that inasmuch as he built the house on the line of the sidewalk. "As a general proposition the local busi- with permission from the City Councils to

ration, or which (not being in terms author- | cern., ized) is against public polley. The doctrine grows out of the nature of such institutions, and rests upon reasonable and solid grounds. The inhabitants are the corpo-

of the corporation. "The duties and powers of such officer are prescribed by statute or charter, which all persons not only may know, but are and contractors promised that it shall be bound to know. The opposite doctrine completed by the 1st of March, though would be fraught with such danger and accompanied with such abuse that it would soon end in the ruln of muhicipalities. These considerations vindicate the reasonableness and necessity of the rule that the corporation is bound only when its agents or officers, by whom it can alone act, if it acts at all, keep within the limits of the chartered authority of the corporation."

"Chamberlaine ought to have known and must be presumed to know, that the the unauthorized permission of the City Councils he took all the risk, and if by such unauthorized act loss has occurred he suffer it himself, for there can be, as has already been shown, no corporate liberty where the act complained of is not authorized."

[The extracts are taken at will.]

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

Thirtieth Day.

FRIDAY, January 4, 1878. SENATE.

The Senate opened at 12 M .- Lieutenant-Governor James A. Walker presiding. No

BUCHANAN AND CLIFTON-FORGE EXTENSION. House bill for the extension of the time limited for the completion of the Buchanan months to five years, which was reported from the Committee on Roads this morning, came up.

Mr. LEE favored the extension of the time provided for in the bill.

Mr. Koiner thought this was a day of progress, and he was opposed to granting so much time for the construction of this road. He opposed the section of the bill giving exclusive privilege of the right of way for thirty years.

Mr. SMITH of Nelson said this railroad is the only thing, if any, that will save the canal from absolute and irretrievable ruin and bankruptey. The State has contributed in the way of convict labor and friendly the completion of this important railway link. The provision in the charter that for thirty years no parallel railroad should be built within five miles of its line was put there to induce capitalists to invest in the first-mortgage bonds so as to get money to build the railroad. and thereby help the State out of a difficulty she could not otherwise overcome. The work has advanced far towards completion, and to withhold the legislation now asked, a mere extension of time for comple tion, would be bad public faith and suicidal to the State's interest and that of her people, so deeply interested. The statutes teem with precedents for what is so promind that the State owns nearly all the stock, much of it preferred stock, in the canal, and that railroad is in effect a part of Mr. QUESENBERRY said he had seen how

ruinous had been such legislation as grant- tained, they said, from either the House or ing public improvements such exclusive Senate corps. privileges as these asked for by this com-He cited as an instance the charter ayes, 63; noes 14. mond Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, and stated that when the noes; ordered, with the following result: Chesapeake and Ohio railroad proposed to cross the line of that company at Hanover Junction a long legal litigation followed. He' was opposed to all such legislation as that provided by this bill.

Mr. GRIMSLEY did not think the privileges asked for would work injuriously to the State. Mr. CHILES opposed the extension.

Mr. HURT of Pittsylvania was not going to interfere with any of the chartered rights of the company, but when this corporation came to the General Assembly and admitted that they had not nor could not complete the road within the time prescribed by their charter, he was then opposed to granting any extension.

Mr. BLAND said the charter granted this road was granted under rather extraordinary circumstances. When it was obtained the fight was between the water-line and the railroad. The company appeared before the Legislature as a court of equity, and asked for the extension as a matter of equity. The State, he said, owned seven eighths of the stock of the company, which had been roped in by the State, and should

now be protected by her. Mr. QUESENBERRY: I cannot understand the conflicting views of gentlemen upon this subject. At one time the State owns this railroad; at another she owns it in conjunction with a company. If the railasked for? Surely you do not need any legislation to protect the Commonwealth against itself. He was opposed to legisla- Buckingham. ting for the General Assemblies for the

Mr. PAUL said the Valley had seen the evil fruits of this kind of law. The whole system was wrong, and people should be left free to build roads where they pleased. subscribed to the stock of the Valley road. they saw fit, the right to construct a stem justices. connecting with the main line? Railroads, Mr. PAUL said, are not chartered specially for corporations to -make money out of them, but for the accommodation of the

Mr. Paul held that the whole system was

wrong and ruinous to the State. Mr. CHILES read the act of the General Assembly incorporating the Buchanan and Clifton-Forge railway, providing for commencing the road within eight months after the act was passed, and completed within census of school population. twenty months. The speaker said if there had been any violations of the contract it was not on the part of the State, but of the act relating to fences and for the protection company.

Buchanan and Clifton-Forge railroad was first chartered in 1875, but that project failing, this charter was granted in March, 1876, whereby it was provided that the lic street, and the ordinance specially for- hold a majority of the stock, and should company nor the credit of the new railroad company would suffice to construct the

The State gave the convicts, but they could not be fed nor clothed, nor guarded, without money, and neither State nor company could supply that. Therefore, as an inducement to other parties to subscribe funds, the provision was inserted that months, should not have any parallel road constructed within five miles of it for the period of thirty years, and should have the exclusive right of connection between the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and the James

River and Kanawba canal. It was this valuable privilege which was the inducement held out for people to put their money into the enterprise.

The road has not been finished within the time specified, and it is now asked to extend the time for construction. Such ap-

public faith we shall soon have no faith to of assessments under the general State law-

Mr. GRIFTIN deprecated any action that looked like bad faith upon the part of the State. The State, he thought, should not ake any advantage of mere technical points. The stockholders had invested their money in the company, and it would not be just in the General Assembly to withhold the extension of time for the construction of its

Mr. Hurr of Pittsylvania wanted the bill reconsidered, in order that a full expression of the views of senators on the matter might be had. He thought if the General Assem-bly had erred in granting the charter in the first place, it was perfectly proper and just in the State, as the company had failed to carry out its part of the compact, to avail herself of the opportunity of correcting that mistake.

Mr. Massey said that the company ap peared here now and asked for (virtually) the making of a new contract, and the Lerislature had a right to refuse or accept their propositions, as they thought proper. tension of time on it?

Mr. SMITH: Did the gentleman ever bave note in bank and have to ask for an ex-Mr. QUESENBERRY: Yes; and the bank had a perfect right to refuse the request. Mr. Massey said when a man endorsed a

note for a friend he knew the consequence of the failure of the principal to take up that obligation at maturity, and so it was with those who had put their capital in this enterprise-they knew the conditions of the charter when they subscribed their money. Mr. PHLEGAR favored a reconsideration. He wanted a free expression of opinion of

he Senate on the bill. Mr. LEE reminded the Senate that the from his high and honorable position by the company had been prevented from comple- clamor of the populace or the assaults of ting their road by the heavy rains and small politicians. If we do not mistake the respets of last fall.

Mr. PHLEGAR: Does the gentleman know that the charter of the company expired on the very day that the freshet occurred? Mr. LEE said he did not. He opposed a

reconsideration. At 2 o'clock Mr. Betts moved to adjourn which he subsequently withdrew. Mr. Hunt demanded the pending ques-

ion, which was a motion to reconsider the The motion to reconsider was lost-ayes, 14; noes, 22.

The bill was then passed by the following recorded vote : AYES.—Messrs. Betts, Bland, Brooke, Childs, Elliott, Fulkerson, Goode, Griffin, Grimsley, Hairston, Henry H. Hurt, Johnson, Lee, Moulton, Murray, Nash, Nunn, Phlegar, Smith, Spitler, Stevens, Tanner, Walston, Ward, Wood, and Wortham—26.

Noes.—Messrs. John L. Hurt, Koiner, Massey, Norton, Paul, Powell, Quesenberry, and Slemp—8.

TAXES ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. Mr. FULKERSON introduced a bill to preeribe the mode of collecting taxes on real and personal property. Referred.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a comnunication from the Second Auditor transnitting a statement of the public debt in April, 1861, in response to a resolution passed by the Senate yesterday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House of Delegates was called to orler at 12 o'clock by Speaker ALLEN. Prayer' by the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, of the Baptist Church. CRIMINAL LAWS-EXTRA CLERK.

Senate joint resolution authorizing the riminal Laws to employ a clerk, came up. Messrs. Attkisson, and Clarke of Surry, urged the adoption of the resolution. A clerk was necessary, and could not be ob-The resolution was adopted on division-

Mr. FAUNTLEROY demanded the aves AYES .- Mesers . Adams, Anderson, Attkisson, Bar-AYES.—Messrs. Adams, Anderson. Attkisson, Barbour. Bernard, Bohannon, Burger. Burnham. John R. Carter, Clarke, Coleman, Cox, Crutchfield. Curlett, Dance, Davis, Echols, Edmunds, Edwards, Evans, Ficklen, Fry. Gray, Green, Hall, Reuben N. Harrison, Harvie, Healy, Henkel, Henson, Hiner, Johnson, Lee, Lovell, Luck, McCabe, McCaull, McDaniel. McMullan, Moncure. Mushback, Nelson, Norton, Oglesby, Pace, Sandidge, Shriver, Shumate, Spessard, Starke, Stevens, William B. Taliaferro, Warner T. Taliaferro, Trout, Van Lear, George Walker, William M. Walker, Wallace, Waring, Watson, Thomas M. White. Wingfield, Witten, and Mr. Spesker—64.

NOTS.—Messrs. Akers, Bland, Coghill, Crank, Davidson, Dickerson, Dickenson, Dycs, Farr, Mandallon, Fulton, Graves, Hamilton, Hanger, Hardesty, Henry, Johnston, Jordan, Kelly, Reyser, Kyle, Lady, McCraw, Moorman, Parrish, Ragiand, Edmund C. Robinson, J. H. Robinson, Ryland, Shannon, Shelburne. E. H. Smith, Andrew J. Taylor, William Taylor, Walsh, Whitacre, Smith J. R. White, and Wright—42.

So the committee was authorized to ap-

point a clerk. A motion to reconsider was made by Mr. McCaull. Lost-ayes, 39;

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Bill No. 40, in reference to insurance companies—allowing bonds of Staunton and Danville to be deposited by them with the Treasurer, &c.; bill to incorporate the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse Company of Bristol; bill for the protection of wild fowl in Accomac; bill in relation to killing noxious animels (adversely).

PRESENTED AND REFERED.

By Mr. Trout: Bill to amend the charter of Big Lick.

By Mr. Ficklen: An act to transfer the

By Mr. FICKLEN: An act to transfer the jurisdiction of a parcel of lands (formerly an island in James river) to the county of By Mr. BERNARD: Resolution as to allow-

ing only lands to be claimed as a homestead. By Mr. GRAVES: Joint resolution directing the Auditor to pay to the credit of the M. a sermon on "The Year Text." literary fund the amount due the public-The people of Rockbridge, he said, had school fund for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

> By Mr. WALKER of Westmoreland: Bill to rearrange the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and free. All cordially invited. Eleventh judicial circuits.

By Mr. LEE: Bill in relation to fees of

By Mr. MOORMAN: Resolution as to diserimination in freights manufactured in CHURCH .- Preaching by Rev. J. Z. Tyler at 11 Virginia. HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To amend and reënact an act approved January 19, 1875, entitled an act to amend and reënact section 28 of chapter 78 of the Code of 1873, to provide for taking the

To provide a fence-law for the county of Loudoun, and to repeal an act entitled an D.D., will preach at 11 o'clock A. M., and Rev. of crops, approved January 26, 1866, in so Mr. Johnson, of Richmond, said that the far as it applies to the county of Loudoun. To facilitate the extinguishment of vendors' liens and to give notice of the same.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The SPEAKER laid before the House communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture in answer to a resolution in brief as follows:

Statement of the officers, clerks, and employees in the Department of Agriculture and ex-penses of the Department from July 1, 1877 to January 1, 1878. Commissioner of Agriculture, salary to January 1st ...... Clerk to Department, salary to January 300 00 825 00

for analyses.

J. E. Goode, for printing first annual report (5,000 copies).

To binding same, W. E. Simons...... Various other items given by Dr. Pollard, such as printing, postage, freight, &c.,

communication from Governor Holliday transmitting the first annual report of the at 7% P. M. by the pastor. Commissioner of Agriculture.

FISH AND GAME. Senate joint resolution creating a special CHURCH.-Rev. John B. Turpin will preach at committee on the fish and game interests | 11 A. M., and the pastor, Rev. S. C. CLOPTON, at

was again passed by, on motion of Mr. 7:30 P. M. SUNDAY, January 6th. WALKER of Westmoreland, on account of plication has never been refused that I ever the absence of Mr. HUNTER, who some heard of in any General Assembly when a weeks ago had a similar bill before the CHURCH (corner of Franklin and Pine streets, op-

. If we act thus in every matter of city of Richmond-putting the correction was explained by Mr. HENRY and ordered to be engressed.

DILLS APPROVED. Mr. McCaull, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the following bills had been approved. [All heretofore

noticed.] At 12:40 a motion was made that the House adjourn, there being no further business before it. Rejected-ayes, 41; noes, 43-on division. The ayes and noes were demanded and ordered, resulting-ayes, 37; noes, 69. So the House refused to ad-

HOUR OF MEETING. Mr. GRAVES offered the following, which was referred: Resolved, That on after Monday next the

House meet at 11 o'clock. Mr. WALLACE moved that the House adjourn. Lost. GAME.

Mr. McMullan moved to take from the table House bill No. 14, in relation to game. Agreed to-ayes, 53; noes, 29. The bill

then went upon the calendar. At 12:50 o'clock Mr. McCaull moved that the House adjourn. Carried. So the day's labors were ended.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS .-We throw up our cap for the new Governor, whose inaugural address is all that can be desired. It has the ring of the true metal throughout, and presents no crumb of comfort for repudiators or forcible readjusters. A terrible howl will probably salute his ears, but we have faith in his pluck and feel assured that he cannot be driven clamor of the populate of the distance of the wall between the credit and bonor of the State and those who so recklesely assail both .- Charlottesville Chronicle.

Governor Holliday, of Virginia, shows just such a spirit as we expected concerning the maintenance of the financial honor of the Old Dominion. There is no reason why Virginia should not pay all she owes. and her people are abundantly able to do it. It is rascality, prone and unadulterated, which urges Virginians to shirk the burden of paying interest on their debt .- Wilmington (Delaware) Commercial.

The Philadelphia Times remarks: "The pinion that Virginia acted wisely in repudiating the repudiators by taking Holliday instead of Mahone for Governor is confirmed by the former's sensible utterances in his inaugural-address. There is no mistaking the temper of his thought. He is outspoken for the preservation of the credit of the State at any sacrifice. It required the courage of conviction and good assurance of an honest sentiment among the people to make such positive declarations in the face of a Legislature that has so far distinguished itself only by subservience to the schemes of the demagogues. There is hope for Virginia with such a Governor."

THE LEGISLATURE. - Our Legislature should go right at once to work upon the public debt and get it settled for all time. They were elected for this purpose, and if they are incompetent to meet the issue they special Committee on the Revision of the ought to resign and go home, thus giving the people an opportunity to send wiser and better men to fill their places .- Marion Patriot (Reädjuster).

The Richmond Dispatch of the 1st inworth 16%c.; BLACK ALPACAS, double width, at 25, 30, 35, stant is a large double sheet, containing a stant is a large double sheet, containing a vast amount of information pertaining to both local and State interests, which is eviboth local and State interests, which is eviboured by the state of the s dently the result of great labor. It is a dently the result of great labor. It is a yard-very cheap; custom with the Dispatch to present its GINGHAMS at 85, 10, and 12%, per yard, worth readers with just such a sheet every New-Year's day, and in this it shows more enterprise than any other paper in the State.—
Salem Conservative.

GIAMAN 885, 194, and 12½e, per yard, worth 10, 12½, and 16½e.:
WHITE WOOL FLANNEL at 16½e, per yard worth 25c.: also a full line of WillITE FLANNELS up to \$1 per yard—all very cheap:
RED TWILLED FLANNEL, all wool, at 25, 30, 35, and up to 75c. per yard—all much below

## MARRIAGES.

Married, at Aspin Grove, the residence of the bride's parents, December 18, 1877, by Rev. S. G. Mason, Mr. JAMES L. PHIPPEN, of Richmond, and Miss JESSIE A. BROOCKS, of Charlotte OFBRATERIANES at an quantum of prices;
WORKED CURTAIN-MUSLIN, 1½ yards wide, at 25, 30, and 35c. per yard, worth 35, 40, and 50c.—the cheapest ever offered;
NOTTINGHAM LACE for curtains at 15, 16½, 20, 25c, and up to \$1 per yard—all very much below regular prices;
CORNICES, BANDS, LOOPS, and HOOKS, for curtains, at extremely low prices—some of the county, Va

Died, at the residence of her father. Chelsca Hill, Henrico county, Va., January 4th, 1878. CATHA-RINE VIRGINIA. voungest daughter of James W. and Caroline A. Gregory, in the fifth year of her curtains, at extremely low prices—some of the best bargains ever offered; REPS for furniture-covering and curtains at much age.
Funeral will take place trom the residence of her parents at 3 o'clock P. M. SUNDAY. The friends of the family are invited to attend. below regular prices: WATERPROOF CLOTHS at 60, 75c., \$1, and up Our 75c. BLACK WATERPROOF is superior to

Stannton papers please copy.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Committee. E. W. SPEED, C. B. WOODS, A. A. CAMPBELL,

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Seventh street near Grace) .- The pastor, Rev. W. C. SCHAEFFER, will preach a New-Year sermon SUNDAY at 11 A.M., and at 7:30 P.

MET-SECOND ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Elba Park Chapel, west Marshall street). Opening services under the auspices of the First English Lutherean church. Preaching at 3 o'clock P. M. by the pastor, W. C. SCHAEFFER. Seats

SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN A. M. and 71/2 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .- Rev. T. L. PRESTON, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7% P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Twelfth and Broad streets) .- Rev. H. A. TUPPER, MOTTOES and MOTTO-FRAMES, PICTURES and E. W. WARREN, D. D., at 75 P. M.

E. W. WARREN, D. D., at 7% P. M.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

(corner Main and Sixth streets).—Rev. HENRY

McDonald, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11

McDonald, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11

LEVY BROTHERS.

1017 and 1019 Main street.

Richmond, Va. GRACE-STREET BAPTIST

CHURCH .- The Rev. W. E. HATCHER, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST (corner of Broad and Tenth streets) .- Rev. S. A. STEEL will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The sermon at night will be the first of a series of sermons. Subject for the evening, "The idea of God." CENTEN'ARY CHURCH.-Preach-

127 00 | GETT, and at 71 P. M. by the pastor. TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. W. E. JUDKINS, pastor, will preach on SUN-

ing TO-MORROW at 11 A. M. by Bishop D. S. Dog-

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a DAY at 11 A. M. a special sermon on a text designed as a motto text for the new year. Services as usual ETCLAY-STREET BAPTIST

> PARK-PLACE METHODIST posite Monroe Park) .- Rev. PRESTON NASH at 11 A. M., followed by the Lord's Supper. Rev. JOHN WARDS, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Subject at night : "The Mission of the Church to the Poor." free. Strangers and visitors invited.

> > HORSES, MULES, &c.

sion. Motion to reconsider rejected.

PASSED BY.

A number of bills were passed by on account of the absence of their friends and patrons, or because the House was not ready to vote.

CHARTER OF RICHMOND.

Senste bill amending the charter of the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE TRADE.

WEAR:

NISHINGS:

T. R. PRICE & CO. would announce that after January 1, 1878, they will close out PLAIN AND MATELASSE CLOAKS less than cost. This offers a rare chance to pur-

chasers.

ENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS in CLOTHS.

LARS, CUFFS, SCARFS, &c.

KNICKERBOCKERS, &c.;

CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, COL-

ACK GOODS a specialty-CASHMERES, BOM-

BAZINES, ALPACAS, HENRIETTAS,

CRETONNES, LINENS.

DAMASKS, SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, CAMBRICS.

Look at our CLOAKS:

We offer unusual attractions for SPRING FUR-

heap line of HONEY-COMB and MARSEILLES

QUILTS. Now is the time for bargains. T.R. PRICE & CO.

LADIES' BEST RUBBER SHOES,

50c. a pair;
MEN'S HEAVY RUBBER SHOES, 75c. a pair;
MISSES' BUBBER SHOES, 40c. a pair;
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES,
GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' SHOES,
LADIES' BUTTON-GAITERS,
GENTLEMEN'S CABLE-SCREW GAITERS, all

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN COLLARS.

LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS, AND

USTIC, MOTTO, and WALNUT FRAMES; WRITING-PAPER, ENVELOPES, INK, PENS; LEAD- and SLATE-PENCILS; OTTON-BATS and CARPET-WARP.

We ask you to call and let us show you that it will

TE NOW FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

DARRIAGE-BLANKETS at \$3 worth \$5; at \$4

worth \$6; at \$6 worth \$8. CALICO COMFORTABLES at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

and \$2; WOOL BED-SPREADS—the best manufactured— at \$2.50 and \$3 worth \$5; WHITE QUILTS at 50, 75c., and up to \$10. In this line we offer unparalled bargains.

CARPET-WARP-the best manufactured-in al

BALE-COTTON, or COTTON-YARN-all Nos.

at \$1 per bundle of five pounds; UNBLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON-all sizes-

postage paid. The best SEWING-MACHINE OIL-large bottles-

PROFESSIONAL.

No. 515 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 515 California Steer, San Letcher, Lexing-ton, Va.: Judge Hugh W. Sheffey, Staunton, Va.: Judge John T. Harris, Harrisonburg, Va.: Professor John B. Minor, of the University of Virginia, ja 5-1m\*

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS

THE UNDERSIGNED, doing business

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

heretofore under the style of O. P. GREGORY

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1878.

F. A. BERLIN.

only \$1 per yard;

CHURCH HILL VARIETY STORE, 2502 Broad street.

t very low prices for cash at the CHURCH HILL VARIETY STORE. 2502 Broad street.

1101 Main street.

FRENCH and DOMESTIC DRESS FABRICS at any fair price. Many of these goods can be bought 50 per cent. less than at first of winter ADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, in GAUZE, GOSSAMER, MERINO, and ALL-

one season to another, we will offer our entire stock of desirable DRESS GOODS, CACHEMIRES, AL. PACAS, WHITE and COLORED FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, BLANKETS QUILTS. KNIT GOODS, &c., at greatly reduced prices in order to reduce stock. Cail and see our line of goods and prices before purchasing else-Our entire stock of DRESS GOODS, composed of For RHEUMATICS 2 line of SCARLET UNDER-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND ANNUAL GLOSING-OUT SALE OF

WINTER GOODS AT

TT JANUARY, 1878.

Plain, Figured, Plaid, and Striped POPLINS. KNICKERBOCKER and MATELASSE CLOTHS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CACHE. MIRES, and other styles, at greatly reduced prices:

12%c. a yard-original value being 25c. a yard. This is a great closing-out sale of the season. 50 pieces SILK GALLOONS at 25c. a yard. These goods are really worth double the money. All shades BALL FRINGE at 12%c. a yard;

BLACK CACHEMIRES and BLACK ALPACASthe greatest bargains of the season. Call and see them before buying. A full line of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, such

SHEETINGS, BED-TICKS, BLANKETS QUILTS, CURTAIN-LACES, &c., at the very lowest prices; CASSIMERES, WATER-PROOF and BEAVER

them at extraordinary low prices :

c have one of the largest assortments of Ladles' MUFFLERS, &c., at very low prices;

40 dozen Gentlemen's Light and Dark Shades KID GLOVES at \$1 worth \$1.50. NECK-RUFFLES:
BLEACHED, UNBLEACHED, and COLORED CANTON FLANNEL:
WHITE, RED, and GRAY TWILLED FLANNEL:
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED COLORES: our stock of CARPETS we will offer at cost to close them out for the season

601 Broad street.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!!

\$2 CASSIMERES reduced to \$1.50 per yard;
\$1.50 CASSIMERES reduced to \$1 per yard;
\$1 CASSIMERES reduced to 50 c, per yard;
75c. CASSIMERES reduced to 50c, per yard;
\$5 BEAVER reduced to \$2 per yard;
\$2.50 BEAVER reduced to \$2 per yard,
FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.
\$1 FLANNEL reduced to 50c;
50c, FLANNEL reduced to 50c;
50c, FLANNEL reduced to 35c.;
35c, FLANNEL reduced to 25c.;
25c, FLANNEL reduced to 20c.;

FLANNEL reduced to 20c.; FLANNEL reduced to 16c.; 20c. FLANNEL reduced to 16c.;
16c. FLANNEL reduced to 12c.
MOURNING GOODS.
\$1.50 BLACK CACHEMIRE reduced to \$1.15
\$1.25 BLACK CACHEMIRE reduced to \$1.15
\$1 BLACK CACHEMIRE reduced to 80c.;
90c. BLACK CACHEMIRE reduced to 75c.;
\$1 BLACK ALPACA reduced to 75c.;
51 BLACK ALPACA reduced to 60c.;
60c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 60c.;
60c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 35c.;
30c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 23c.;
25c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 23c.;
25c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 23c.; BLACK ALPACA reduced to 21c.

entron to the ight shades for evening dresses at only \$1 per yard;

Extraordinary bargains in STRIPED and CHECK-ED SILKS. We give the lowest prices ever known in these goods.

BLACK SILK TRIMMING VELVETS at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, and up to \$3 per yard worth \$1 per yard more;

COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVET at \$1.50 per yard worth \$2.50, and no mistake; BLACK MANTILLA SILK VELVETS;

DOUBLE-TWILLED A LL-WOOL COLORED CASHMERES at 65c, per yard worth \$1.50 per CASHMERES at 65c, per yard worth \$1.50 per yard—all 25 per cent, below regular prices;

FANCY DRESS GOODS from 10 to 50c, per yard—a big reduction has been made in this class of . DRESS GOODS reduced to 25c. Oc. DRESS GOODS reduced to 20c.; 20c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 15c.; 15c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 12 c.; 12½c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 10c. 13c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 12-5c.;
125c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 10c.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
\$3 BLACK SILK reduced to \$2.50;
\$2.50 BLACK SILK reduced to \$2:
\$2 BLACK SILK reduced to \$1.50;
\$1.50 BLACK SILK reduced to \$1.10;
\$1 BLACK SILK reduced to \$1.0;
\$1 BLACK SILK reduced to \$1.0;

KNICKERBOCKER SUITING at 85c. per yard Brown, and all the new shades, reduced to \$1 pc yard, BLANKETS we are offering at prime cost, and advise everybody to purchase them from its, as we have the largest stock in the city. You will find them from \$1.25 to \$10 per usir.

3.000 pairs of Stockings in baskets, which will be sold at one shilling per pair, worth from er pair; 500 pieces of Linen Crash at 10c. per ard, real value 162c.; Cork Corsets—We have again

yard, real value 163c;; Cork Corsets—We have again a full assortment in all Nos,—the best and easiest fit-ting Corset worn; Cleaks, Shawls, and Fors for la-dies, misses, and children, we offer at prime cost; Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sneedngs, Shirtings, Cheviols, and Calicoes we are offering daily at New regular prices: GRAY TWILLED FLANNEL at 14, 20, 25, and York prices. Parties wishing to supply themselves with House-Furnishing Goods will do well to call at SYCLE BROTHERS. Boulevard and Bahnoral up to 50c, per yard-very cheap goods; PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED, and PRINTED OPERA-FLANNELS in all quantities at low SYCLE BROTHERS. Boulevard and Balmoral Skirs, and thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

SYCLE BROTHERS, and thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

311 Broad street.

de 29 between Third and Fourth streets.

> educe their extensive stock of FALL and WIN-DAY, December 31st, to offer it at great reduction.

Extraordinary bargains in CARPETS. We offer Extraordinary bargatus in CARPETS. We offer the best THREE-PLY at \$1.10 per yard. The best TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at \$1.05 per yard; the best extra-superfine INGRAIN at 85c, per yard; also, INGRAIN CARPETS at 35.40.50, 60, and 75c, per yard; HEMP CARPET at 20 and 25c, per yard, and barthat has never been equalled in quality or price. BLACK SILK at 50, 60, and 65c.; at 75c, ches Pure SILK (Gres Gram) at \$1, equal to anything

gains in LIST, COTTON, and VENETIAN CARPETS; OIL-CLOTHS in all widths and qualities; OIL-CLOTH RUGS, all sizes; VELVET and TAPESTRY RUGS and MATS at general \$1.50 goods: Juinet's No. 2 at \$1.40, usual value being \$1.9 No. 1 at \$2, value being \$3: livus's CASHMERE SUBLIME at \$1.65; lower prices than ever:
BED-BLANKETS at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and up to \$15
a pair. In this stock we offer unprecedented Bonnet's No. 4 at \$2 ; No. 1 (the finest quality man-

> reduced price. Their BLACK and COLORED swill be sold at considerable reduction to close to de 29 this season.

over 160 pieces of WHITE FLANNEL, which they are offering at a great reduction: Their stock of CARPETS will be sold regardlecost to close; large stock of NOTTINGHAM LACE CUR TAINS in new designs; also, APPLIQUE an

\$1.63, superior to any glove offered in the country at \$2.

less than market value.

MEADE & BAKER'S

We have the testimony of physicians who prescribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that IT IS MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACH AND MORE EASILY ASSIMILATED THAN ANY OTHER MEADE & BAKER, Importing and Dispensing Pharmacists.

THE DERECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (free of all taxes), payable to the stockhold-ers on and after the 10 th 188TANT. WILLIAM A. JENKINS.

THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVI-DEND OF THREE PER CENT. (free of all taxe) out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th instant. ja 5-7t EDWARD COHEN, Cashier.

& CO., will continue same hereafter under the name and style of CULLING WORTH, GREGORY & ELLISON.

J. N. CULLING WORTH,
O. P. GREGORY,
ja 3-1w
S. A. ELLISON. DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS RICHMOND, December 31, 1877.

The firm of HARVEY & JONES is this day dissolved by mutual consent, alt the liabilities of the firm being assumed by THOMAS N. JONES, who will have charge of the settlement of the affairs of the late firm, using its name only in liquidation.

A. F. HARVEY.

THOMAS N. JONES. T company this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10 m instrant.

B. C. WHERRY, Jr., 12 4-6t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

our friends and the friends of the late firm of Harvey & Jones, and the public generally.

A. F. HARVEY,
LEWIS H. BLAIR.

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1878. ja 1-1w

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EX
HOUSE

November 28, 1878. )

THAT A

DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared. Richmond, Va., on and after the SECOND MON-DAY (14th) in January, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed on the 97H OF JANUARY, 1878 M. W. YARKINGTON, no 29-tJa14

THALHIMER BROTHERS'. 601 BROAD STREET. As we do not believe in currying stock over from

00 pieces GALLOONS-all colors and styles-at

as TOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-LINENS,

CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHAWLS, &c., we have an excellent assortment, and offer ur line of WOOLLEN KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY GLOVES, Ladles', Misses', and Men's MERINO UNDERSHIRTS is complete, and offer them at prices that cannot fall to suit;

Misses', and Gentlemen's HOSE, GLOVES HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, BOWS, SILK ur KID-GLOVE DEPARTMENT is complete and offer the best Two-Button Light and Dark Shades KID GLOVES in the city at 50c. a pair. and a large line, all colors, at 75c., \$1, and \$1.25

THALHIMER BROTHERS.

TOO LARGE A STOCK!

We will from this day offer our winter stock at a treat reduction. You will find mevery department a full assortment. CASSIMERES reduced to \$1.50 per yard:

and beautified before the opening of the spring trade, and making an important change in our business, necessitates the reducing of our stock. We have therefore, marked down the prices of many articles in order to accomplish our object. We offer great inducements in BLACK SILKS at 60, 65, 75, 80, 85c., \$1, and up to \$3 per yard-a save of from 15 to 75c. per yard to the purchaser: yard to the purchaser: CREAM-COLORED BROCADE SILK at \$2 worth \$3.50 per yard; COLORED SILKS at all prices—we call special at-tention to the light shades for evening dresses at

25c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to one shill DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT. \$1 DRESS GOODS reduced to 75c.; 75c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 50c.; 60c. DRESS GOODS reduced to 40c.;

COHEN BROTHERS, in order to

what is generally sold at \$1 yer yard; GENUINE RUSSIA CRASH at 10, 12½, 15, and 16%, per yard, worth 15, 20, and 25c, per yard; purchase of their goods place them before the pu

> ever offered at \$1.40; at \$1.25 superior to the LIST, COTTON, and VENETIAN

> > ufactured) at \$2.92, the usual value being Also, a very extensive stock of COLORED SILKS comprising all colors, shades, and qualities, at a Their BLACK and COLORED SILK-VELVET

> > IGT COHEN BROTHERS have on hand

at 30c. per pound; SINGER-MACHINE NEEDLES at 20c. for ten: MACHEE NEEDLES for all other machines ex-cept Wilcox & Gibbs, ten for 25c. Sent by mail BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS, LAMBET at 10c. per bottle; CLOAKS of the most fashionable styles at greatly-reduced prices; SHAWLS in endless variety at reduced prices; QUIN and VESTIBULE LAGES; LINES OILED, and APPLIQUE LACE SHADES: large lot of KID GLOVES at 75c, and \$1; al FURS were never as low as we are now selling them—nice sets of MUFFS and COLLARS at \$2.50; better goods in the proportion: TABLE- and PIANO-COVERS. TIDIES and TOILET-MATS, in great variety and at low the "LEROY" SEAMLESS KID GLOVE at

prices;
UNDERGARMENTS for men, women, and children, and a full line of HOSE and GLOVES;
LACE, SILK, and MUSLIN TIES and SCARFS;
HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at 4,
5, 6, 8, 10, 12½, 15c., and up to \$1 per yard—inst about half-prices for those goods;
POTTERY and all material for decorating the COHEN BROTHERS are offering very extensive lot of FRENCH CASHMERES. which have been purchased recently to great advantage, and which will be offered at considerably PICTURE-FRAMES.
Thousands of articles not enumerated, all to be sold at closing out prices, as our stock must be reduced before the 1st of March. Make your purchases

ET COD-LIVER OIL. MEDICINALLY PURE IMPORTED DIRECT

919 Main street, Richmond, Va.

OFFICE MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS | SAVINGS BANK. RICHMOND, January 4, 1878.

CITY BANK OF RICHMOND, January 4, 1878. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE CO., January 3, 1878.

In retiring from business I cheerfully recommend my friends to the new concern of HARVEY & BLAIR. THOMAS N. JONES.

The directors of this compared by the DIVIDEND OF THREE PER profits of the six months entitled the profits of the six months and the six months are the profits of the six months are the six months are the profits of the six months are t

GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE 1103 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA., January 2, 1878.

We have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of HARVEY & BLAIR for the nurpose of conducting a GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS on the corner of Thirteenth and Cary streets, in the building recently occupied by Harvey & Jones. Will keep a large and desirable the relationship of the six months ending 31st December, 1877. Payable on and after 16th Jeinary, 1878.

| Ja 3-1w | T. G. PEYTON, Servetary, GROCERY BUSINESS ON the conducting a superstrict the nurpose of the six months ending 31st December, 1877. Payable on and after 16th Jeinary, 1878.